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in education, which would be most powerful antidotes to poverty. It is painfully obvious at present that education prepares us little for actual life. The agricultural school does not make farmers, the average college course produces a sort of non-descript or intellectual tramp. This condition of things has its influence on crime as well as pauperism. College graduates, physicians, lawyers, (and sometimes theologians even) are found in almost every prison. Poor training makes the struggle for existence more severe, and temptations to certain forms of crime more difficult to resist. The educated classes are also more sensitive to deprivations. The outcome of many of these struggles, if not suicide, is crime. This book is a republication in a cheap and popular form of recent papers on educational reforms especially prominence being given to technical education. The editor believes in physical, technical and industrial training in the common schools. The young are entitled to start in life with healthy bodies, with a knowledge of things as well as of books, with the power of using their hands as well as their heads, and of making the most of all their resources. With such reforms the future generation would find itself in a much superior position to that of the present, which being nourished mainly on intellectual food, finds its body starved and its hands paralyzed.

We may add, that, strange as it may seem, such reforms as the editor mentions, are being tested best in some penal reformatory institutions, and perhaps one of the benefits of such institutions to the state, their benefactor, is to serve as a sort of laboratory, where educational and sociological experiments can be performed and tested, as a preliminary precaution to their introduction into society in general. For if they succeed with weak men that are criminals, they ought to succeed with weak men that are not criminals.

The Tribe of Ishmael, a study in social degradation, by Rev. OSCAR C. McCULLOCH. Reprint from the proceedings of the 15th National Conference of Charities, July 1888.

This study is an investigation, after the manner of Dugdale's "Jukes," of some of the pathological phases of pauperism. It extends over two hundred and fifty known families, thirty of which have been taken out as typical cases. The name, "The Tribe of Ishmael," is taken from the name of the central, the oldest, and the most widely ramified family. This family first appears in Indianapolis about 1840. The original family stem, of which we have scant records as far back as 1790, was then in Kentucky, having come from Maryland through Pennsylvania. Ben Ishmael had five sons and three daughters; some of the descendants are now living in Kentucky and are well-regarded citizens. One son John married a half-breed woman, and came into Indiana about 1840; he was diseased; he had seven children, of whom two were left in Kentucky; the remaining three sons married three sisters from a pauper family named Smith. These had children, of whom thirteen reared families, having sixty children, of whom thirty are now living in the fifth generation. This family has had a pauper record since 1840; having been in the Almshouse, House of Refuge, Woman's Reformatory, the penitentiaries, and has received continuous aid from the township. They are intermarried with the other members of this group, and with over two hundred other families. In the history of this family are murders, and many illegitimate children and prostitutes; they are generally diseased; the children die young. They live by stealing, begging, ash-gathering, and "gypsying" in summer; they have been known to live in hollow trees, on river bottoms and in empty houses; yet they are not intemperate to excess. A second typical case is that of the Owens family; there were originally four children of whom two have been traced, William and Brook. William had three children who

reared pauper families, in which there is much prostitution, though little intemperance. Brook had a son John, who was a Presbyterian minister. He [Brook?] reared a family of fourteen illegitimate children, ten of whom came to Indiana; their pauper record begins about 1850. Of the ten, three reared illegitimate families in the fourth generation; and of these, two daughters and a son have illegitimate children in the fifth generation. These are two typical cases; any other one of the thirty could have been taken. We start at some unknown date with thirty families. Out of 62 of the first generation, we know certainly of only three; in the second generation we have the history of 84; in the third generation, of 283; in the fourth generation (1840-60), of 644; in the fifth generation, (1860-80) of 679; in the sixth generation, (1880-90) of 57. Here is a total of 1750 persons; of these we know of 121 prostitutes and many criminals, including a number of murderers. The author shows by statistics the expense which such persons as these are to society, their physical unsoundness, their fostering by unwise charity, and points out as the things to be done: 1, Close up official out-door relief; 2, Check private and indiscriminate benevolence, or false charity; 3, Get hold of the children.

First Annual Report of the New York State Commission in Lunacy for 1889; By C. F. MACDONALD, G. BROWN, H. A. REEVES and T. E. MCGARR, Commissioners.

A practical view of insanity, and the method of treatment from the point of view of the State, together with the difficulties involved in the combination of insanity and pauperism, is brought out in this report. The insane should be separated from other objects of the State's charities. It is improper to class the major part of the insane cared for at public expense as "pauper insane." Seventy-five per cent. of those so classed are not paupers in any true sense of the word. Insanity being a long disease, confinement being necessary, and the friends of the patient being very often not more than able to support themselves, difficulties are quite evident. The real pauper, who is insane, is not free to leave his surroundings, if they are unsatisfactory. It is evident that such cases should be treated in a specially organized hospital, that is both custodial and curative.

The reasons for the large numerical increase of insanity are: (1) a steady growth of population, and large annual influx of foreign immigration with its undue proportion of mentally defective persons; (2) a wider knowledge of insanity, which brings to light a numerous class of mild cases that formerly were not regarded as proper subjects for care; (3) realization of the fact that insanity is a disease and needs treatment; (4) the duration of insane life is greater under modern methods; (5) the reported number of admissions to asylums misleads, because some are re-admissions and others patients transferred from other institutions, (It is probable also that the baneful practice of committing recent cases to county alms-houses, where they are detained without proper treatment, either permanently or until chances of recovery have greatly lessened, increases the number); and finally, (6) much greater care is used in enumerating the insane than formerly.

Some of the recommendations of the committee are as follows: That the discharge of patients from custody be vested solely in the medical officers. That laws that divide the insane into "acute" and "chronic" be repealed; and that all insane be treated solely with reference to their curability. That the insane State paupers bear a different method of treatment from that given to the sane State paupers. That an asylum be provided for the helpless and unteachable idiots.